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Suffrage in North Carolina.

The amendment to the constitution of North Carolina, which has for its object the limitation of the suffrage in the State, appears to have been modeled on the new Louisiana laws and to operate a gross oppression and injustice. It is easy to see that the amendment is intended to disfranchise the ignorant, but to stop short with the negro: to deny to the illiterate black man the right of access to the ballot box and yet to leave the way wide open to the equally illiterate whites. In our opinion the policy thus indicated is both dangerous and unjust. We expressel the same opinion in connection with the Louisiana laws, and we see no reason to amend our views in the case of North Carolina. The proposed arrangement is wicked. It will not bear the test of intelligent and impartial examination. We believe in this case, as in that of Louisiana, that the Federal Constitution has been violated, and we hope that the people of North Carolina will repudiate the blunder

We realize with sorrow and apprehen in social schisms and vagarles; they do horseback. not consort with anarchists; they cannot be made the tools and agents of incendiaries; they constitute the solid, worthy, estimable yeomanry of the South. Their influence in government would be infinitely more wholesome than the influence of idlers, the rowdies, and the outlaws. As between the negro, no matter how illiterate he may be, and the "poor white," the property holders of the South prefer the former. Excepting a few impudent, half educated, and pestiferous pretenders, the negro masses of the South are honest, well-meaning, industrious, and safe citizens. They are in sympathy with the superior race; they find protection and encouragement with the old slave-holding class; if left alone, they would furnish the hone and sinew of a secure and pro gressive civilization. To disfranchise this class and leave the degraded whites in possession of the ballot would as we see

the matter, be a blunder, if not a crime. The question has yet to be submitted to a popular vote. We hope it will be de cided in the negative. Both the Louisiana Senators are on record as proclaiming the unconstitutionality of the law. Both are eminent lawyers, and both devoted absolutely to the welfare of the South. We can only hope, for the sake of a people whom we admire and love, that this iniquitous legislation may be overruled in North Carolina as in Louisiana.

Why Not Get Together?

What is the need of any further con tention between the Bryan Democrats and Republican expansionists over the future of the Philippines? We do not understand that arybody is contending for the annexation of those islands to the United States. No organ or leader of any party proposes, desires, or expects that any of those islands will ever be incorporated into our Union. Such a purpose has been distinctly disavowed by the Republican press, and we know of no Republican statesman or politician who

is not in sympathy with that disavowal, Mr. Bryan's proposition is "independence for the Filipinos under a protectorate." To be sure, that is not quite clear, for a nation under a protectorate cannot dependence. The sovereignty of the isl- came into the Union. The Constitution of ands must of necessity remain in posses- the State prohibits the consummation of sion of the protecting power.

The Bryan plan would compel the all of the marriages of Roberts were con-United States to be responsible to all summated prior to the adoption of that nations for the good behavior of the Fili- instrument. He is, therefore, as free to fact, it would be just the sort of arrange- mony. ment that is contemplated by most, if not Bryan, that it was the imperative duty of the Senate to ratify the treaty.

pinos. It would not diminish our responit cartail our authority. We have never the only way to get him out was exfound capable of. On the contrary, it is But every word of it stands confirmed the desire of the administration that they by the opinions of the ablest jurists, and should qualify themselves for the management of their own local affairs. We the expulsion of the Utah Representative cannot find any definition of the word would be a flagrant violation of the Conplan and their fellow-citizens whom they call "imperialists."

Two Democratic Leaders.

Perhaps it would be better to describe them as one leader and one back-number | Post has no apprehension of such action we refer to William J. Bryan and Grover in Utah or in any other State. It has Cieveland-for the former is alert, instinct firm faith in the capacity of monogamy with life and vigor, strenueus, enthusiastic, virile, and the other reeks with the duliness and the gangrene of Mugwumpery. polygamy. Our civilization is not a fail- acter of the horse curried yesterday, Mr. Hortense-Ch, so much; the club hired coherent and more discorder; the coherent and more discorder in the coherent and more discorder coherent and more discordant than he This is proven by the great uprising of money in legal fees.

treacheries wrought by vanity and averice | murmur of disapproval. 1896, he developed some 790,000 more votes Cleveland, thrice the nominee of a Dem- the "twin relic." ocratic National Convention and indebt-

benefactors, encouraging infidelity and tions, it will make the discovery that a lauding party wickedness, Bryan flamed man with as many wives as Solomon posin the forefront of the battle, a striking sessed could consistently swear to supand invigorating figure, the incarnation of port the Constitution of the United States. When youth, and strength, and ardor. He relit And he could faithfully keep that oath the fires of Democratic zeal. He gave the and all his wives. registered letter. For small amounts 2-cent postage party life, put blood into its veins, and stamps will be received. All money remitted at risk set its pulses throbbing. He held thouof sender. In order to insure attention subscribers sands in the grasp of his imperious elowishing their address changed must send their old quence, and sent them from him tuned to night can be depended upon to be some-ax well as their new address. We will always stop loyalty and heroism. He took the dead what overheated. sending the paper when the time for which it is paid | carcass of the Democracy from the ground non which his predecessor had contemptuously flung it, and filled it with the fire and the joy of youth. Say what one may as to the soundness

of the doctrine Mr. Bryan preached, there can be no two opinions as to his qualities of leadership. Mr. Cleveland hid himself in the temple of his party, solemn, owlish, heavy as a pagan idol, but Mr. Bryan took the vanguard of his army and led it, a palpitating and inspired force, into the red vortex of the fight. The one was an oracle, nid away in caves, veiled in mystery, manifesting himself in rumblings and strange noises. The other, an impetuous apostle, with bright sword and flashing armor, cleft the way for those that followed him. No doubt there are doting and infatuated idolaters who still await another advent of the Mugwump dispensation, another revelation of the and superstition. He who leads them next year must be a thing of flesh and blooda warrior himself.

"The President Has Justified Himself."

The St. Louis Republic is one of the few regular Democratic papers that find themselves able to do justice to the President in their discussion of his address before the Home Market Club in Boston. While such independent Democratic journals as the Brooklyn Eagle, New York Times, and Louisville Courier-Journal take occasion to express satisfaction with sion that there are elements at the South the President's frank deliverances on that enlisted in the work of disfranchising the occasion, most of the regular organsnegro for purposes of mere party profit. those which stood for Bryan in 1896-unite It has been so in Louisiana, where laws with two or three incorrigible Mugwump were enacted under which penniless and papers in grumbling because the Presi-Milterate negroes cannot vote, while the dent did not lay down a definite line of ignorant and vicious classes of whites are policy in relation to the Philippines. They erabled to retain and exercise the fran- ignore the fact that he virtually referred chise. So far as we are concerned-and the whole matter to the people and the we believe that the best element of the people's Congress, where it belongs. Had South in every State will sustain our he taken any other course, and especially proposition-we hold that, as between the if he had done just what they attack him ignorant of the two races, the negroes for not doing, they would have assailed are preferable. They are conservative; him as a usurper, a dictator, and thrown they are good citizens; they take no stock out sundry hints about "the man on

But the Republic, which represents a very large Democratic constituency in a Democratic State and section, has the menliness to say that the President, in that much-talked-of speech, has presented in a clear and cogent manner the facts the white sansculottes, the riff-raff, the which caused American authority to arise in the Philippines, and the complex conditions which make it a moral obligation upon the government to retain them until peace and order and stability have into print. been secured to their inhabitants. The Republic is especially pleased with the fact that, in answering the question, "What shall be done with the islands?" Mr. McKinley says that their future, now that the treaty has been ratified, is in the hands of the American people. The whole subject, he declares, is now with Congress, and Congress is the voice, the judgment, and the conscience of the American people. "Mr. McKinley," the Republic says in conclusion, "has justified himself, but not the imperialists, by his Home Market speech."

Taking the Oath of Office. The Galveston News makes this contribution to the great and still expanding volume of the literature of the Roberts

"As the News understands it and as the "As the News understands it, and as the News believes most of the persons who have written or spoken on the subject understand it. Roberts does not hesitate to say that he is openly supporting the practice which for years kept Utah out of the Union and which is still the menace of her future standing. If Mr. Roberts' position is not misrepresented, it becomes interesting to the country to know how he feels about taking the oath of office when he presents himself at the bar of the House."

The eath of office which a Congressman

The oath of office which a Congressman is required to take is provided for in the third clause of the sixth article of the Constitution of the United States, thus: "The Senators and Representatives be- of President Faure. fore mentioned * * * shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution." Inasmuch as that Constitution does not in any manner, directly or indirectly, touch the charge preferred against the Utah Congressman-elect, it is nighly improbable that he is giving himself much mental distress about taking the oath. If it be true, as it doubtless is, that he "is openly supporting the practice which for years kept Utah out of the Union," it does have a full measure of independence. But not by any means follow that he is violatit is fair to assume that Mr. Bryan means | ing any law of Congress or of the State of such a kindly and unselfish protectorate Utah. The Edmunds act ceased to have as would look toward and lead up to in- any application to Utah as soon as she

pinos and would require all necessary in- take the oath of office as any Representaterference in their domestic concerns. In tive-elect who will join him in that cere-When this celebrated case was first all, Americans who believed, with Mr. launched upon the troubled waters of re- birthday of George Washington will be ligious, moral, political, and legal agitation. The Post advised all the numberless We know of no advantage that the organizations and individuals who pro-United States would sacrifice in adopting tested against the admission of Roberts the relation of protector toward the Fill- that he must be admitted; that he could not be unseated by a majority vote on sfbilities in the slightest degree nor would the ground of fraud or irregularity; that intended and could not possibly intend to pulsion, requiring a two-thirds vote. Some deprive those people of such participancy of our contemporaries took issue with their government as they might be that frank statement of the situation. some of them go so far as to assert that "protectorate" that would leave ground stitution. There are many lawyers of for an issue between the friends of that high standing who do not hesitate to say that any State might change its constitution so as to legalize polygamy, and still retain its right to representation in Con gress and all other rights pertaining to

a member of the family of States. The

not only to hold its own, but to speedily

extinguish the surviving remnants of

found it. Bryan took up the dying em- religious bedies in protest against the bers of its spirit and fanned them into seating of a polygamist in the House. A raging flame. He gave his party inspira- few years ago a polygamist sat in that tion, fervor, hope. He animated and re- House for a number of terms as Delegate vivified it. Despite the desertions and the from Utah, and there was scarcely a

Failure to expel Roberts-if that should than had ever been cast for any Demo- be the outcome of the case-will not add ratic candidate before, including Mr. strength to a dying institution, for there Cleveland, and he gave to the country the will be no man except Roberts in the spectacle of an ardent, united, and homo- House of Representatives who does not geneous party organization. While Mi. and will not have a hearty detestation of

If our Galveston contemporary will give ed to the party for all his eminence and to this matter of taking the official oath presperity-while Mr. Cleveland sat apart, such intelligent consideration as it is a sullen conspirator against his quondam accustomed to bestow on important ques-

The McKissonaldos and the Hannacillo have their annual mix-up in Cleveland to-day, and the time in that town to-

So far no member has been daring enough to edit "applause" marks into the obituary notices which appear in the Congressional Record.

"A trickster as well as a liar" is an expression used by a valued contemporary in describing an individual it doesn't hap pen to admire. Why this waste of words? A trickster is as much of a liar as a liar

The anti-imperialists have a rather robust recruit in the person of President

The war in the Philippines may continue long enough to shoot out another Presidential combination for Col. Watterson. We infer that M. Paul Deroulede started

in life in the boy oratory class. It is really kind and thoughtful in the Navy Department to worry over the in-discretion of the friends of Admiral Mugwump fetich. But the Democracy on Schley. It should make a blanket sheet the fighting line have done with ecstasy of its bother and spread it over the entire

> The Nicaraguan revolution is assuming all the seriousness of a South Washing-ton parlor social.

Hon, J. K. Jones, after a little experimenting with the anti-ratificationists, has skedaddled back to the Bryan corner of

In these up-to-date times the foolish virgin is the one who forgets her bicycle

appear in the role of Jack the Adminis-

It is now believed that the flood was averted by the extensive advance notices

There are persons who affect to believe that Mr. Reed's little gavel drove the first spike in the Nicaraguan canal. No doubt Mr. Grosvenor will be thought-

ful enough to lay in a large supply of pencils and pads before tackling the Ohio Gubernatorial question. We have reached that point where man who can invent a new monkey-wrench is of more value to his country

than the man who proposes a new cur-

rency scheme. There are excellent reasons for suspecting that the gorging process is now in progress in the intake department of Hon, John P. Altgeld's brain. The man is actually asking the Chicago voters for

Tucked away in the innermost recesses of Hon. Ben Tillman's finishing room is an opinion of his Senatorial colleague which would be sure to make the types sizzle if an effort were made to get it

prehended and convicted. This is another strong argument against the amalgamation of the professions.

The friends of the river and harbor bill are free to admit that the measure is a trifle soggy. Perhaps the wives of Representative elect Roberts are also passing a few res-

olutions on the subject. So far the Nicaraguan revolution has not seriously affected the banana business.

Now that the worst of the difficulty ver, the men with the bullet-proof clothing will be heard from again.

Aguinaldo's most persistent critics must concede that he has succeeded in teaching the Filipinos the art of suicide.

The French people are making a determined effort to live up to that history Tom Watson has written of them. Now that M. Loubet is installed in the

Presidency, he should invent a set of civil-service rules to cinch the job. Had Cervera succeeded in effecting his escape it is believed that the Navy Department would have awarded Schley

'honors" of the fight without a moment's The Parisian yellow journals are now

engaged in attaching scandal to the death The young man who, regardless of gas

and coal bills, courted frequently and late during the blizzard is naturally expected to mean business. The New York World says Gov. Roose

velt belongs to the people, and Tammany Times says he belongs to the machine. This indicates that Teddy is doing some very artistic skating between the lines. The New York man who insists that he suggested the Hobson expedition will not have much trouble in having his claim

allowed if he will accept the entire re sibility for all the subsequent events. Now that Gen. Miles is in action, the country will look for some startling de-

"polygamous or plaral marriages" but "Independence under a protectorate" would necessarily have crosses of gold and crowns of thorns in it.

> As long as French ferocity can be quelled by a "slight rainfall" there is hope for the republic.

Notwithstanding Mr. Sherman's opinion Aguinaldo, the anniversary celebrated in the usual manner.

Lord Beresford has prepared a rather attractive Chinese menu. History is not only repeating itself in

ing somewhat out of its way to rub it in. President Loubet finds that the congratulations of his fellow-countrymen are liberally interspersed with cat calls.

There are times when the nation is compelled to pause and wonder what is the dickens Billy Mason started the war

Mr. Hanna declines to believe that Tom Reed is a fool, but at the same time h s the right to think him a poor judge of campaign managers. The Porto Ricans are a little slow in

derstanding how they can be governed without being robbed. Gen. Miles has been thoughtful enough to repudiate all of his yellow newspaper

support. The New York Journal went to pains and expense of employing a lawyer to assist the gentlemen who are wielding the interrogation point on the beef con-In view of the diminutive chartroversy.

CAPITOL CHAT.

These are busy days for Senator Butler and Senator Pritchard. At every mo ment of the day they are button? Senators to find out how the vote will stand upon the confirmation or rejection of Judge Ewart, of North Carolina. Although they have not yet completed their poll, both are confident that they have a majority for their side of the case, Butler being against Ewart and Pritchard for him. At the same time Mr. Butler is not yet ready to give his consent to the taking of a vote, which indicates that he is not yet certain of a majority for rejection He has, however, the advantage of the situation in the fact that the session is drawing to a close, and the prolonging of debate upon the nomination will make any sort of action impossible.

It is said that in an executive session recently Mr. Mason, of Illinois, one of Judge Ewart's supporters, asked Mr. Butler to name a single prominent lawyer in North Carolina who is against Judge Ewart, but Mr. Butler declined to do so.

Senators McMillan and Burrows will

not be able, much to their regret, to be in Detroit to-morrow night at the annual dinner of the Michigan Club, the well-known Republican organization of that Secretary Alger will preside, and will accompanied by Senor Quesada, the head of the Cuban junta here, for whom he entertains a high opinion since the reent successful negotiations with Gen.

There being an unusually large crowd of visitors in the gallery yesterday, Sen-ator Hanna made a speech. He appeared in the Senate chamber shortly after 12 clock, attired in a neat-fitting business suit and carrying a large bundle of pa-Glancing over the Senate to see whether there was a full attendance, and ing satisfied with his observation, Mr. Hanna next attempted to catch the Vice beef was treated with chemicals the fact first successful, but after an embarrassng wait of several minutes, during which statements of men who claimed that the the figure of the Senator was quite conspicuous from the galleries, the Vice President uttered the expected words. and other indications of chemical treat-"The Senator from Ohio," he said. Mr. Hanna squared himself on his feet

grasped his bundle of papers, drew a long possibly have said. breath, and prepared to commence. His first word was awaited with breathless interest.

"I," he said. He uttered the personal pronoun with confidence that showed a long familiarity with the word. There was a per eptible sensation in the gallery. isitors evidently expected an important claration of policy "I report several bills," continued the

There was a sonorous ring to his voice is he proceeded with his sentence, and vet there was no attempt at rhetorical ourish or opatorical gesture. The busiss habit of the Senator was noticeable in the short, sharp, decisive manner in which the announcement was made. The nterest of the throngs in the galleries, who knew Mr. Hanna's importance national affairs, grew more intense, while the hands of the veteran stenographers egan to tremble with nervousness in the excitement of the moment. "From the Committee of Pensions,"

cluded Mr. Hanna. This was the peroration of the speech The sentence had been rounded out to perfect completeness and stood like a rhythmic line from one of Milton's sonnets. It combined all the essentials of pure rhetoric—a directness in statement of fact, an avoidance of superfluous words, a lack of cloying adjectives. There was an indistinct murmur of applause in the galleries when the speech was ended, and Mr. Hanna sank back in his seat with

a flush of satisfaction upon his cherubic In the Capitol is a whispering gallery much resorted to by the visitors to Washington, and especially by the brides and grooms, who like to whisper sweet nothings to each other. More prosaic parties are accompanied by a guide, who places the visitors upon the marble slabs, and then, stepping off to a distant stone, bends his head toward the floor and talks The sound waves, striking the slab, are reflected back and around until they each the listeners several feet away

Yesterday a guide was indulging in this performance when a man who had been bserving him finally summoned a Capiol policeman.

"Do you see that man over there?" said the excited individual, pointing to the mide

"He's crazy! I've been watching him for en minutes. He's been standing over there, muttering to himself, and the next hing you know he will be smashing all the statues."

The policeman looked at the muttering man, recognized a well-known guide, al layed the feelings of the perturbed ob server, and departed with a broad smile upon his face.

Gen. Wheeler, of Alabama, was taking one of his hurried spins through the halls of Congress the other day, when he en-countered Senator Frye, of Maine, who had just reported the river and harbon

"General, I have a compliment for said the Senator. "Ah, thank you." responded the modest ttle hero. "What is it Senator?"
"Quarter of a million for Calvert

Shoals. Ala., and it's a personal compliment, too, from those who remember San-This was sweet music to the General's

ears, and a compliment of a practical kind. Calvert Shoals are in his district, and when the House committee failed to provide for improvements there a murmur of discontent arose from that partic lar section of the South. Gen. Wheeler then bombarded the Senate committee He wrote letters to the members indi vidually and saw them personally. was a spirited fight over the item, but appreciation of the General's Cuban service at last prevailed over the adverse reports of army engineers and Calvert Shoals gets \$250,000.

Representative Clayton, an affable Dem rat from Alabama, made a speech yeserday on the peace treaty appropriation in which he coined a new word. The A abama member has an excellent pres-ence, a good voice, and, for one who has not been frequently heard, was making excellent headway. His own succes eems to have intoxicated him, for he started in with a brilliant description of he rising and the setting sun.

"While I am one of those who look omewhat to the past," exclaimed Repreentative Clayton with notable flourish and emphatic eloquence, "and while I adnire the setting sun in its gorgeous splendor, I look, Mr. Speaker, more fondly the rising sun as it floods the earth with glorious, golden, 'gordeur.' "
It may be that Representative Clayto neant grandeur, but he didn't say so. Speaker Reed, who usually exhibits

hinx-like dignity when anything funny happens in the proceedings, bowed his head low, and his sides shook with laugh-"Gordeur." he repeated in low voice to

An Episode in Antiques.

the Dettoit Free Pross

Dames' tea, Hertense?

gentleman standing near. The latter not hear and moved nearer. 'Gordeur,' " drawled the Speaker. Several Senators and members of th House relaxed themselves for a time last evening to indulge in reminiscences of col-

Canned Beef as an "Experiment." Gen. Miles was asked if he knew whe ge days and of the gambols of secre war began that canned roast beef was a of their Greek letter fraternity the Delta Psi. They were Senators Faulk r, Money, and Sullivan, and Representa ves Adams, Bailey, Catchings, Slayder nd Mitchell. Around a banquet tabl di Michell. Aroun a banquet tangeneses statesmen, with several other genemen in town who have enjoyed them fraternity's secrets, drank to old ne associations and told of youthfu ranks. Thomas Nelson Page, the author also a member of the Delta Psi frater ow in question was meant. canned roast beef recently issued, he assumed, he declared, that "it was being ssued as an experiment," since it was Evelyn-Did you enjoy the Colonia not understood by him that canned roast

MILES HEARD ON BEEF

CONTINUED PROM FIRST PAGE

He said he made one, and upon Col. Davis ing a printed report of that state-den. Miles examined and approv-

Then he was asked about an alleged

interview, which appeared in the New York Journal of December 23, whether it represented completely or in part what he said. Gen. Miles read it and said:
"I do not recall anything in that interview that had not been given in my testimony, or transmitted in my reports. You will observe it contains a number of my declinations to name officers or my authorities and refusals to answer. It must, therefore, be incorrect in its repre-

He then commented upon the general slight inaccuracy of newspaper interviews owing to the dependency of writers views owing to the dependency of writers upon their memories. Hardly a day in six months had passed that an interviewer had not applied, and because of the kindness of the press to the army, and especially the enlisted men, he had endeavored to give them such information as he thought wise and safe, but never, he said, with a view to prejudicing any one against any person or denart. dinner of the Michigan Club, the well-known Republican organization of that State. The Congressmen from the State will also be compelled to remain here. tents should be taken in connection with all that was said-his silence upon some

an that was said—his silence upon some points and speech upon others.

Then being asked about an interview from the New York Herald of February I, he said:

"I have a letter from the gentleman who, I understand, wrote this, in which he says he is willing to swear that I declined to be interviewed, and that, thinking something had been given out, he had proceeded to write what he knew were the facts." the facts.

Interview Was Erroneous.

He then pointed out that the interview was erroneous, in that where it represented him to have said that he had over whelming evidence that the refrigerated President's eye. In this he was not at was that his only evidence was what was contained in the reports of officers and beef had the odor of an embalmed body; ment. He declared the interview an erroneous presentation of what he could

Col. Davis, recurring to the statement of Gen. Miles before the War Commission, asked him what his idea as to the beef supply for the army was when war

Replying, Gen. Miles said while his atention was occupied with weightier matters of mobilization and equipment o ops, he felt confident that the usage of an hundred years would be followed and cattle herds would be shipped to the army in the tropics and killed there, just as they had been through the South-during the civil war-in Arizona, Texas, and in Mexico, where it was so hot that a soldier could not sit upon the rocks. He under stood Cuba and Porto Rico were excel lent grass countries, and cattle could b shipped and kept in prime condition. H reviewed his action in cabling the depart shipped and kept in prime condition. He reviewed his action in cabling the department to send no more refrigerated beef to Porto Rico while he was there, inding it possible to tse beef on the hoof.

Gen. Miles said that he understood that our troops in Porto Rico were still being supplied with a form of refrigerator beef, although the country was as good a grass country as any in the world, and the cattle there were plenty, and the Spanish troops drew all their meat supply from this source. Col. Davis asked if Gen. Miles knew whether Porto Rico exported any cattle. Witness said it did to the number of several thousand, and that they were fine cattle. Still, he understood that our troops were not only receiving refrigerator beef at the coast, but it was being sent into the interior. The situation now, he said, was different from that during the war. Now, there were ice machine on shore. Then there was not fee

during the war. Now, there were ice ma chines on shore. Then, there was not ice enough for the hospitals. Favored Beef on the Hoof.

Recurring to the expediency of feeding the troops hoof beef in Porto Rico, Gen. Miles said he was much in favor of it. He said native beef killed at night could be very well fed the men next day.
"Do you think," continued Col. Davis,
"that the native beef would keep as well

as the refrigerator peef in the absence of cooling apparatus on shore?" "I am quite sure it would unless the re

with preservatives. If it was treated so as to keep for seventy-two hours after coming out of the coolers, of course it had the advantage of the native beef, so far as keeping goes." When asked how long he was in Porto

Rico before he advised the department against sending more refrigerator beef. Gen. Miles said he had learned of the large supply of native cattle soon after landing, and advised the War Departmen the next day after getting ashore. Referring to the canned roast beef as dir nguished from the refrigerator beef, Col. Davis read a portion of Gen. Miles' War Commission testimony condemning it in severe terms. Gen. Miles said the canned roast beef was issued to volunteers and regulars alike on the transports and in Cuba till the arrival of the refrigerator heef.

was fully tested by both the regulary It was fully tested by both the regulars and volunteers. The first complaints of it Gen. Miles said he heard at Tampa from some of the Rough Riders from San Antonio, but he paid little attention to it at the time, not realizing fully that there had been any change from the standard ration. He again heard of it aboard the Yale, when the men declared they could not eat it, and he ordered the inspector to inquire into it. Again he heard of it in the trenches at Santjago, but he was still largely occupied with the campaign and he thought nothing more of the complaints than he would of hearing that some man was kicking about his control. some man was kicking about his coffee or

Weakness of the Soldiers.

What finally drew his attention serious y to the matter was the reports of offiers that the whole Fifth Corps was weak and prostrated. This was in August, when the question of a parade through New York was broached. Gen. Bates at that time reported that only about onefifth of the men at Montauk Point were in condition to march through New York. Gen. Miles said this seemed to him reas there was no yellow fever at the Point, and he thought the men certainly ought to be over their malaria He therefore ordered an inquiry into the beef, about which there had been so much

"Did you report this matter at the time to the Commissary General's office?" asked Col. Davis. Gen. Miles leaned forward, drawing his brows to a furrow, and replied forcibly: 'I am not required, sir, to report to the

ommissary General." Well, did you report it to the Secretary of War?" asked Col. Davis, pleasantly. Gen, Miles, in reply, went at some length into an explanation of the routine of army headquarters, showing why he preferred to conclude his inquiry, so that he might have something tangible to present to the Secretary.

present to the Secretary.

Col. Davis put a number of questions as to why the commanding General had delayed definite action in the beef matter, and Gen. Miles responded that he had delayed because he did not want to act until he had secured the very best authority, which was information from the most reliable sources. 'Finally, he issued his orders to officers to report upon the quality of beef furnished. He did not report directly to the Secretary of War because, under a rule of 1890, the order should go from the Adjutant General to the Secretary. His attacks upon the canned and refrig-erated beef before the War Commission

were then taken up specifically, Col. Da-vis reading testimony of the Commanding General in which he referred to it as "embalmed" beef, and said it had been ent as "a pretense of experi

part of the army ration. This questio brought out a partial explanation of hi sing the phrase "pretense of experiment He said he did not know that canned roas ef was a part of the army ration, though in 1888 an order had been issue icluding canned, corned, or fresh beef. He did not understand the canned beef When his attention was finally attracted to the

periment" was unfortunate, and he dis claimed any intention to impute fraud to

WIFE DIED IN A STORM

Frozen to Death in the Arms

of Her Husband.

Water, or Fire for Three Days-Had N

Flug to Signal Passing Vessels and Were

Special to The Post. Norfolk, Va., Feb. 20.-The most horri

ering that have been told by the crew ,

wise sailing craft since the recent stor

was brought into port by the shipwreck-

crew of the schooner James E. Bay

lmost dead from hunger, cold, and

The schooner Mount Hope, Capt. M.

picked up the crew of the Bayles, bound

the vessel sprang a leak on the following

At the Mercy of the Storm

All three masts had to be cut away

and the pumps were kept at work

fuesday, when they broke down le

the ship's company helpless and a mercy of the storm, snow, sleet,

wind. The boats and nearly every

breaking of the pumps the vessel

Capt. Darling had his wife aboard

ie lashed himself and her to the

the crew also lashing themselves, this

ing necessary to keep from being wash

without food, water, or fire.

ato the sea. For three days they were

Mrs. Darling finally succumbed to the

old and froze to death in the arms o

er husband, Steward Balcolm had hi

feet frozen, and all hands suffered in-

No Flag for Signaling.

To add to their wretchedness, they had

to flag left with which to signal for as

istance. Several vessels passed and

steamship which was within half a mil-of them falled to discover that they were

aboard the schooner, and passed on u

he coast. They were about ninety mile

The body of Mrs. Darling was buried a

The shipwrecked crew were in the cit

to-day, and the Captains of other ve

up a collection for them, realizing a c siderable amount. They will proceed to New York to-night on the Old Dominion

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

New York Eab 20 - REEVES - Receipts 2.435 69

30c. lower: bulls and cows steady to 10c. lower:

cars unsold. Steers, 4.0005.50; oxen and stags, 3.00 @4.60; bulls, 3.4004.00; choice fat do., 4.39; cows, 2.2563.70. Cables higher; live cattle, 11.3-4012.1-2c.

steady to 25c. lower; 25@50c. lower than last Fr

Veals, 4.50@8.00; tops, 8.25; fed calves, 3.50@4.00; Southern do., 2.55@3.25. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 6,200; 21 cars on

ale; sheep lower and dull; lambs moderately gets on 10c. higher; 4 cars of stock unsold. Sheep, 36 14.59; lambs, common to choice, 4.75@5.40; 1 cs 50; mainly 5.20g5.40. HOGS-Receipts, 11.900 head; 7 cars on sale; nar

HOGS—Receipts, 11,900 head; 7 cars on sale; naret lower at 3,904.15. Chicago, Feb. 20.—The supply of cattle to-day exceed the demand, and sales were slow, the greater of the offerings being disposed of at a deciling 10 cents. Fancy cattle brought 5,709.5.90; choiceers, 5.259.5.95; medium steers, 4,764.95; stories and feeders, 3,509.4.70; butls, 2,75-4,25; cownd heifers, 3,209.4.00; Western fed steers, 4,105.50; Texas steers, 3,509.5.00; appearance of the same steers, 4,509.5.00; appearance of

The excessive offerings of sheep caused have to take a very independent attitude, and prices averaged 10c. lower. Sheep sold at 2.5094.60, larged 1.7524.40; lambs, common to prime, 4.0095.00 thesity at 4.7524.95.

Receipts-Cattle, 18,000; hogs, 42,000; sheen 20

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

Baltimore, Feb. 20.-FLOUR-Dull, unchanged; re-

eipts, 12,152 barrels; exports, 28,692 barrels. WHEAT-Firm; No. 2 red, spot, and the mont

15 3-4@16; March, 76 1-2@76 3-4; May, 77 3-

do. on grade, 73@76.

ltimofe, Peb. 20.-SWINE-Arrivals this week

lay; Southern calves, 50e, lower: 1 cc.

else had been carried away. After

and sank to the water's edge.

ean, from Boston to Lambert's Pon

from Mexico to New York with ma

ny and cedar. The vessel was st

by the sterm of last Saturday

ble of all the many terrible tales of

very arriving sch

dead than alive.

Monday.

ensely.

Long Island.

Rescued by a Mere Chance.

"As far as indicating fraud," he said "As far as indicating fraud," he said,
"I wish to state that no such inference
was intended. It was perhaps an unfortunate expression, and had my attention
been called to it I might have amended it
to, say-well, on the theory of an experiment." As a matter of fact, it was an
experiment, and a very costly one."
"With that disclaimer." remarked Col.
Davis, "of course we will pass to the refrigerated beef."
Then, replying to a question, Gen. Miles
said he first heard complaints against the
beef at Ponce. The first direct statement
that it had been treated chemically came,

BOTH WERE LASHED TO THE RAIL beef at Ponce. The first direct statement that it had been treated chemically came, he believed, from Dr. Daly, who presented it late in September, and appeared subsequently before the War Commission. He said he did not recollect whether Dr. Daly's report was volunteered or whether he had been ordered to investigate and report on the meat. Terrible Sufferings of Captain and Crew of the Schooner James E. Bayles-Adrift Amid Pitiless Elements Without Food,

Talk About Chemical Treatment. It was general talk among the officers it Ponce, Gen. Miles continued, that the refrigerator beef must have been subsome chemical treatment make it keep for seventy-two hours. Dr Daly's, however, was the first official re-

Gen. Miles then read a long summary of 100 letters received by him at army headquarters, giving the various terms in which the army meat was characterized. These included "embalmed," "decompos-"injected," "poisoned," "spotled," and the like.

tigue. The Captain is prostrated by the loss of his wife, who was frozen to den In addition he showed a summary of reports on refrigerator beef condemned and thrown overboard from transports. in his arms, and after enduring the days' of famine and cold, in the midst Yeamans, from the Yosemite, re-C. C. Feamans, from the Yosemite, reported the condemnation of 8,000 pounds; Lieut. Col. O'Neil, of the steamship Chester, 4,000 pounds, and Col. James Hamilton Lewis, 10,000 pounds.

Gen. Miles said that he should fix Septhe storm, the rescued men are nearer

Gen. Miles said that he should fix September 21 (the date of Dr. Daly's report) as about the earliest at which the question of chemically treated meat had been brought to his notice so as to command his full attention.

Col. Gillespie took a hand in the inquiry when Gen. Miles finished, describing the nauseating qualities of the canned and refrigerator beef.

"Did you, Gereral, ever eat any of this beef?" Col. Gillespie asked.

"I presume I did, about the time we were at Ponce," said Gen. Miles with some hesitation. "Yes, I presume I did."

"Then," said Col. Gillespie, "it has not such characteristic qualities as would permit you to detect it off hand?"

"No, sir."

Col. Van Horne's Experience.

Col. Van Horne's Experience.

Gen. Miles then left the witness chair and Lieut. Col. Van Horne, of the Thirteenth Infantry, was sworn. He said he vas, at the outbreak of the war. Major of the Twenty-second Infantry and was through the entire Cuban campaign.

Witness said he had used all kinds-canned, corned, refrigerator, and canned roast beef. He said the criticisms of the canned roast beef began early, and were made often. It was objected to on the core of its lack of nutriment, its taste, and its appearance. After the men got cooking utensils they stewed their canned beef. Before that they are it from the can. Either way of serving it was bad enough, and though none of it that witness remembered was actually spoiled, it was unpalatable, and the ground of constant complete.

ant complaint. Witness did not recollect that the large off the capes of Delaware. Finally the were picked up by the schooner Moun sick list of his regiment in Cuba had been laid at the time to the canned meat. The men were very debilitated, but he could not say whether the meat ought to be blamed or not. When the refrigerator beef arrived a large part of it was spoiled, and the men continued to use the canned meat.

The spoiled refrigerator beef was laid out on the hill for the buzzards. Several issues were lost in this way. Witness had eaten some of the refrigerator beef which arrived in camp untainted, and found that good. The men ate it without complaint. ck list of his regiment in Cuba had be Hope, to their great relief. sea. She was about thirty years of ag-The Darlings' home was at Huntington

good. The men ate it without complaint, and he had no reason to believe it was any different from the beef he had gotten at army posts in the States. New York to-hight on the Old Dominion steamer. Capt. Darling and his men are very grateful for their rescue by the Mount Hope, which was not unattended with danger to the rescuers. The Bayles was a schooner of 372 net tonnage.

Col. Minor Saw Bad Beef.

Lieut. Col. Charles W. Minor, of the Sixth Infantry, was the next witness. His regiment was among the first to leave Camp Thomas and to camp at Tampa. They reached Cuba and disembarked on June 22. Canned roast beef was issued as a travel ration when they left Tampa, and until the end of the siege. It was re-placed with refrigerated beef after the surrender. Meantime, he said, absolutely dressed weight; live sheep. 12@13c. dressed weight; no other fresh meat could have been fur-

refrigerator beef, 9 5-8c, per pound. Exports to-day 450 cattle, 1.639 sheep, and 4.160 quarters of beef to-morrow, 690 cattle and 4.265 quarters. CALVES—Receipts, 1.810 head; market slow; yeal nished during the siege. Complaints against the canned beef be came general and marked about July 2. He said he was using it, and when opened it was apparently fresh, but stringy and absclutly without nourishment, and when cut it fell to pieces. The men could not

"I believed then and believe now." he said, "that that beef had been used for making beef extract, and the nutriment out. It appeared to have been

boiled to pieces. Col. Minor said he knew nothing of the nethod of canned beef's preparation. His regiment was in good condition until about July 3, after which it deteriorated suddenly and generally. When they be-came weak and sick the men did not want meat

Asked if during the siege he had made Asked if during the siege he had made an effort to get other meat, he said he had not; that there was not a piece of paper in the command, and they merely waited for what was brought from behind, a distance of eleven miles. They had no discretion—no choice in the matter of rations. r of rations. Examined as to refrigerated beef, he de-Examined as to refrigerated neer, he de-lared it was excellent and satisfactory, ind no complaints about it were heard. Only one-quarter was spoiled. He was inable, he said, to detect any difference between the refrigerated beef issued in Cuba and that which had been issued a

he posts in this country at which he had been stationed.

Meat Was Stringy and Unpalatable. Maj. Henry Jackson, Third Cavalry who was with his regiment throughout the Santiago campaign, was called. He said his experience with the canned roast beef began aboard the transport en route for Cuba and continued till his return to Montauk. Complaints commenced on the way down and continued without inter-The men complained of the meat being stringy, tasteless, and un-The officers had remarked .ne same thing to him, and he agreed with

steamer No. 2 red, 72 3-4@73; receipts, 4,773 hust els; exports, 148,000 bushels; stock, 652,237 bushels sales, 1,509 bushels; Southern by sample, 71@761them fully. Col. Davis asked if witness had made any effort to get different meat for his men. He replied that there was nothing to do but take what was issued. There was no requisition or other formality. All the rations that could be sent to the front with the limited transportation fa-cilities were sent. The men simply took what was sent them and officers and men He replied that there was nothing but take what was issued. There

When the fresh or refrigerated beef be-

A Deadly Parallel.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.
"History," says Senator Allen, speaking of William J. Bryan, "will rank him with Webster and Clay, as one of the greates statesmen this country has produced."
It will certainly rank him with those distinguished men in one respect at least. All three aspired to the Presidency, and failed to reach it. But in other respects, Mr. Bryan has yet to show himself wo thy of the extravagant eulogy of the Sen-ator from his State

Bigger Than the Czar. A continuation of the strike of the moldrs at the works of the American Steel company, at Granite City, Ill., will prob-

ably stop the progress of the Transsibe.

rian Rallway building by Russia. Czar must bow to the walking delegate. Explanation. from the Indianapolis Journal. "How do you explain the saying that two are company and three are none?

asked the lnane visitor. 'I guess," sald Tommy, "that there wasn't enough to eat." Recrimination.

was no spring chicken." "Shameful! What did you say?" "Well-I told him that he wasn't the only canned mushroom in the market,"

"We had a frightful quarrel; he told me

One of Them. om the Chicago News, Little Edgar-Pa, what is the penalty of

cine regularly in school, as I told you?" "No'm; Johnnie Budds liked it, an' he gimme an apple for it."

John Philip Sousa: "When a musician

sates, 15,000 bushels; Southern white corn and Southern yellow corn, 376;331-4,
OATS—Steady; No. 2 white Western, 376;371:2
150,720 bushels,
RYE—Steady; No. 2 near by, 50;661; No. 2 Western, 53; receipts, 6,988 bushels; stock, 95,727 bushels
HAY—Firm; No. 1 timothy, 11,69;11,50,
GRAIN FREIGHTS—Very quiet, steam to Liver
per, quarter, 2a, 16,263, 3, 1-26, February,
STALES, SALES, SALES .68. BUTTER-Steady; fancy creamery, 220/24; do. mftation, 18@19; do. ladie, 15@16; good isdie, 119 mustion, 18g19; do. lastie, 15g16; good ladie, 11g 4; store pasced, 11g43; rolls, 12g13. EGGS-Firm; 20g22. CHEESE-Steady; 69 pounds, large, 11g414, ancy New York, 25 pounds, medium, 11 1-4g114-5; 3 pounds, small, 11 1-2g113-4. LETTUCE-1,25g1.50 per bushel box. WHISKY-1,25g1.31 infished goods in carlouis. 31g1.32 for jobbing lots.

NEW YORK GRAIN.

New York, Peb. 20.-WHEAT-Receipts, 21-606 bushels; exports, 224,639 bushels; sales, bushels futures, 88,600 bushels spot and Spot firm. No. 2 red, 84 5-8 f. o. b. affoat to io, 1 Northern Duluth, 83 7-8 f. o. b. alle No. 2 hard Manitoba, 84 1-8. Opti but quiet. Scalpers were bearish and went in face of crop damage news and small sheis; exports, 1.10, 15-1-2; No. 2 hite, 37; No. 3 white, 36; track mixed Western, 1-2@27; track white, 361-2@401-3. Options dollars

Swapped Luxuries. "Johnnie, did you take your cough medi-

beef was a part of the regular ration.

Continuing this explanation in answer to a question of Col. Davis, Gen. Miles said he thought his use of "pretense of exinitials wrong the newspapers get your initials wrong the next morning."

greatness?

Pa-Paying \$25 for a box at the opera and then comes to write something himself, it becomes a matter solely of memory and initials wrong the next morning.